

SHEMADOH HERALD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
MRS. H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1891.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Staunton, passed the House on Wednesday.

Hon. Calvin S. Brice and others have formed a company to mine coking coal in McDowell, Highland county.

Nebraska might place her gubernatorial display on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Secretary Windom has fired the salary of Miss Phoebe Cousins, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, at \$2,000 per annum.

On Wednesday the Senate passed a bill for the free coinage of silver by a vote of 33 to 27. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, voted for the bill after having advocated it in a powerful speech.

Amelia Rives Chanler, the American authoress, is seriously ill in Paris. She has not left her room for six months and she has not quitted her bed since early in December.

On last Monday the first female deputy county clerk in West Virginia was sworn in. Her name is Miss Sallie Tierney, and she was appointed by E. A. Bennett, clerk of the county court of Lewis county.

The Valley (Luray) Land and Improvement Company, was reorganized in Baltimore Wednesday of last week, by the election of Martin Lane of that city President, in place of D. F. Kagey, resigned.

It is reported that during the past two weeks General Mahone had made two special trips over the Atlantic & Danville Railroad. It is believed by some that General Mahone may probably be president of the road.

Dr. H. S. Tanner, the man who fasted forty days, and who now lives near Clinton, Mo., challenges Signor Succo to sit down with him in Chicago during the World's Fair to test the matter of endurance in a ninety days' fast on water only.

No, Jas. G. Blaine is not a candidate for the Presidency and probably will not be; nor was he in '88; but all the same he would doubtless be President now if he had given out no letters or interviews prior to the last nominating convention.

Mr. Blaine is not running after a nomination, but when the next convention meets he will probably respond to any call of his friends—and what a legion of friends.—Loudoun Telephone.

The counsel for the Norfolk & Western Ry., with representatives from Fairfax, Loudoun and Warren counties, were before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia last week advocating the bill giving the Shenandoah Valley Ry., an entrance into Washington city at each point between the Aqueduct and the chain bridges. It is said that the road will run from Riverton through Manassas Gap to Washington going through Warren, Loudoun and Fairfax counties.

A special dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: "The Rev. B. Foster, colored, who was a candidate for auditor of State on the people's party ticket in Kansas, has arrived at Topeka with twenty families of colored people from Kemper county, Miss., en route to Henney, Oklahoma. These families number about one hundred people. Mr. Foster says: 'This is but the beginning of a tremendous exodus of colored people from the South. Thousands of them will leave the Southern States within the next sixty days for Oklahoma.'"

The governor of the infant King of Spain, Senora Tocoas, was recently watching the baby monarch while he was indulging in his romps, when suddenly he leaped into her lap and upset her chair, causing her to fall to the floor with violence. The unfortunate lady sustained such severe internal injury that she died from the effect, and her Majesty the Queen, together with the whole court, are inconsolable. The deceased lady was a general favorite, and her sad end will cast a gloom over the Spanish metropolis.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a staunch Republican journal, regards the putting aside of the election bill in the United States Senate as a death blow to that measure, and it does not hesitate to express its gratification at the disposition made of the bill. "The Republican party," says the Globe-Democrat, "has thus secured a happy deliverance from a peril which threatened to wreck it in the presidential canvass. A way is now open for safe retreat from a position which was full of danger, which should not have been taken in the first place, and which could not be persisted in without disastrous results."

Mr. Jno. H. Heizer, well known to our people, having resided in this place for some years, was robbed and thrown from a train in Washington city, his foot lodging on the rail and was cut off by the wheels. We give the following from the Balt. Sun's Washington correspondent: "The police Saturday night carried in the patrol wagon to the Emergency Hospital Mr. John H. Heizer, a clerk in the State treasury, who had been robbed. He was found, crying aloud for help, amid a pile of cinders beside the Baltimore and Ohio Metropolitan track, on First, between G and H street, with one foot mangled off. Mr. Heizer stated to the police that he took the 7 o'clock P. M. train on the Metropolitan road, en route for Tacoma Park, and that when the train passed G street he started from the second car to go into the smoking car, but when on the platform he was seized by two men, one of whom pressed his hat over his eyes, while the other robbed him of a pocket-book containing some \$35 and \$50 and his watch, and then threw him off the train. His right foot caught under a wheel and mangled off, and then he rolled over and cried for help, which came at last, and the patrol wagon was put into requisition to carry him to the hospital. The foot of Mr. Heizer was amputated just above the ankle, but he is not yet out of danger.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Written and compiled for the HERALD.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The President is, to the ordinary observer, apparently spending his time about as usual, but he isn't by a long shot; he is working hard day and night to keep the ship which bears the administration and the Republican party in the middle of a safe financial channel, and he is being aided by Senators Sherman, Allison and others in both House and Senate, who have for years been identified with the financial policy of the Republican party, which has given the United States a period of prosperity never equaled by any nation at any time.

The unanimous agreement to vote upon the anti-contraction financial bill in the Senate on Wednesday of this week is one of the results of those conferences; it was believed that it would be injudicious, not to say positively dangerous to have a retrograde financial debate in the Senate at this time, just as the public is regaining confidence and the money market is beginning to show healthier signs than for some months past.

I endeavored, by means of a personal interview, to ascertain in what shape the financial bill will go through the Senate—it will certainly go through in some shape, but owing to the disposition on the part of many Senators to be non-committal regarding some of the proposed amendments the definite information gained was not great. The silver men are loud in their claims, and it certainly looks as if they were well grounded so far as the adoption of a free coinage amendment is concerned, although those senators opposed to going to the extent of free coinage at the present time are positive in their confidence that it will not become a law even if adopted by the Senate. This confidence is based upon several things: First, is the great influence of the conservative men of the country, who will be aroused by the adoption of a free coinage amendment to the financial bill by the Senate; these men will protest against such an amendment not because they are opposed to silver, but because they fear the effect upon the country of such a radical step at this time, and that their protests will have great weight in the House cannot for a moment be doubted; next comes the opposition of Speaker Reed and some of the most prominent Republican Representatives and last, but by no means least, is the opposition of the President; this opposition has been so far confined to moral suasion—the President has made no threat of vetoing the measure, as has been reported, and I don't believe he has ever even considered it. It is principally because he thinks a free coinage amendment will result in killing the other features of the bill, which he believes will be of more general benefit, that he is opposed to it.

Twenty-three Democratic members of the Idaho legislature, who voted against Senator elect Dubois, have sent a protest to the Senate against allowing him to take his seat, the ground being alleged illegality in his election. There is no probability of any attention being paid to the protest, as the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Senate have already pronounced the election of Mr. Dubois to be legal.

Whether the election bill will again be taken up is an undecided question with the Republican Senators, and I think its decision will depend largely upon the tone of the Republican press during the next few days—if the Republican newspapers had been unanimous, or even nearly so, in favor of this bill it would long ago have become a law.

The shipping bill still hangs fire in the House and its friends are not as confident of its passage as they were a week ago. The trouble arises from the opposition on the Republican side, which numbers from twenty to thirty.

The condition of the United States Treasury as an unfailing barometer of the money market, and the daily increase in the surplus shows that confidence is rapidly returning and that money is again traveling in its usual channels. The surplus now amounts to more than \$15,000,000, in spite of the large purchases of silver and bonds which Secretary Windom is constantly making in order to put the money back into active circulation, and it will not be surprising if proposals for the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds—only 44 per cent. bonds are now purchased—are shortly issued by the Treasury department.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favor of the United States guaranteeing \$100,000,000 of bonds to be issued to complete the Nicaragua canal. The committee says in its report that this financial and economic method of protecting the interests of the people of this country in the canal.

Representative Anderson of Kansas has introduced a resolution requesting the Interior department to investigate the western railroad agreement and report to Congress.

Secretaries Noble and Proctor are in perfect accord on the Indian question and all reports to the contrary are sensational fabrications, without foundation.

All Surrender.
ABSOLUTE SURRENDER OF THE CHIEFS.
PINE RIDGE, AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 12.—Gen. Miles has triumphed. The greatest Indian problem of half a century has been solved. The commanding general has received the unconditional submission of all the chiefs who have been disturbing the leaders among the Brules. The reds are pocketed in a ravine within two miles of the agency, with the roofs of canvas tents over them. Kicking Bear, Short Bull and Two Strike now say that the war is over, and they are willing to do just what Gen. Miles orders.

The general has told them that in future they will not be robbed, but, on the other hand, will get absolutely honest treatment at the hands of the War Department, represented here by Capt. Fiske.

Little Wound cannot get into the agency. Miss Sickles has sent messengers for him. He tells them that the bucks fear he would make a compact with General Miles that will lead to their disarmament and slaughter. There will be probably no fight, and within forty-eight hours a portion of the military may get orders to move away.

Gen. Miles has considerable plans for disarming the hostiles. One that strikes him as the most favorable is to have them turn in their arms through their chiefs, ticketed, and receive a check for them; then, when they want to go hunting, they can present their checks and get their guns, and when it is over return them again. This would be a recognition of their property right.

F. R. Irwin & Co., druggists, desire to inform the public that they are agents for the most superior preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicinal preparation of the highest quality and its merits and use can always be depended upon. It will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is 50 cents a bottle. For sale by F. R. Irwin & Co.

Triple Governors.

Nebraska has two Governors and a third man claiming the office. The situation is unique, and new developments of more or less sensational nature are taking place hourly. On Thursday last week the Legislature opened the returns and found Jas. E. Boyd, Democrat, elected Governor. This was done in spite of the violent opposition of the majority, who evidently wished to count in the Alliance candidate Powers. Mr. Boyd was sworn in, but Gov. Thayer refused to vacate the office, declaring that Boyd had never been naturalized and was therefore ineligible. The old Governor fortified himself in the office, sleeping there through the night under guard of a company of militia and a number of special officers. He held the fort without opposition, and Friday morning the board of public lands and building and assigned Gov. Boyd quarters in another part of the building. He immediately assumed possession and appointed J. C. Higgins, of Grand Island, private secretary and began acting as governor. Powers, the Alliance candidate, took the oath of office Saturday, and it is said that the Legislature will recognize him as Governor.

LATER ACCOUNTS.
LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—This morning when General Virginius, the Virginia general, arrived at the capital, he found Captain Rhody, in command of 25 militiamen, at ex-Governor Thayer's room. He ordered the captain to go with him to Governor Boyd's room. The captain obeyed orders and arriving there, he found Governor Boyd as commander-in-chief and awaited orders. In a few moments Gen. Virginius gave him an order to repair to his command to company's barracks. The captain, however, with this command in his hand went with the general to Thayer's room and, ordering the company to fall in, gave the order: "Reverse arms, forward, march." Thayer retreated and then to allow the militia to remain, but, saluting him, Captain Rhody said: "I salute you for the last time. I recognize the authority of the commander-in-chief, Governor Boyd, and the company slowly marched from the state house to their barracks. The next move will be to forcibly eject Thayer from his present room, if he still persists in imagining himself governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—The legislature has adjourned until Monday afternoon. Governor Thayer left his office this evening in charge of the clerks and went home. Governor Boyd left his office in charge of the clerks and went to the barracks. The next move will be to forcibly eject Thayer from his present room, if he still persists in imagining himself governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court allowed ex-Governor Thayer to file a quo warranto petition this morning citing Governor Boyd to show cause why he should not vacate the office. "However," the court continued, "we recognize James E. Boyd as the legal Governor of Nebraska, and all the State departments do likewise. We would advise the ex-Governor to vacate the office and submit to the Governor, as it will do him good to further resist."

The court announced that in case the Lieutenant-Governor should desire to intervene in the proceedings it will be in vain. The court ruled that ex-Governor Thayer would lose nothing by vacating the apartments held by him. The hearing was postponed five weeks. The summons is returned, and Thayer is to appear on Monday at the court. The defendant has until third Monday thereafter to answer. In spite of this decision Thayer refuses to vacate the Governor's office, and the independents in the House stubbornly refuse to recognize Boyd as Governor, claiming they will never do so until the question of citizenship is determined. It looks as if all legislation will be blocked until the contest is decided.

Governor Boyd is a Democrat, and received a clear majority of the votes for Governor at the election in November. Thayer, the retiring Governor, is a Republican. The Alliance men control the House.

THE BLOOMING SOUTH.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The Manufacturers' Record publishes in this week's issue its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and progress, throughout the year. The total assessed value of property for 1890 is nearly \$4,500,000,000, a gain of \$270,000,000 over 1889, and of \$1,600,000,000 over 1880. The number of national banks in the South is 528, with an aggregate capital of \$7,763,000, an increase during the year of 104 banks and \$10,335,000 capital. Ten years ago the South had 220 national banks, with a total capital of \$45,405,365. According to the report of the United States Comptroller of Currency, the net earnings of all Southern national banks for the twelve months ended November 30, 1890, were \$10,739,000, or an average of 11 1/2 per cent. on the total capital. Only two Southern national banks failed during the year, and both of these failures were due to dishonesty in management, according to Government reports.

During the year the miles of railroad were built in the South, against 2,226 miles in 1889. Gross earnings of all Southern railroads for the first eleven months of 1890 were \$100,294,517, against \$90,290,000 for the same period in 1889, an increase of \$10,004,517.

The total value of foreign exports from all Southern ports for the first eleven months of 1890 was \$295,235,000, an increase of \$24,000,000 over the same period of 1889, while the increase in the balance of the country was only \$4,234,472, the increase at Southern ports being five times as great as that combined gain at all other United States ports.

The production of pig iron for the year footed up to about 1,960,000 tons, a gain of 355,000 tons over 1889, of 830,000 tons over 1888, and of more than 1,000,000 tons over 1887.

The total production of cotton for the last six years has been 12,000,000 bales, worth, including the value of seed sold, about \$2,300,000,000, or an average of nearly \$190,000 a year.

The consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 549,478 bales last year against 266,000 bales in 1885, a gain of over 100 per cent. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises, covering every variety of industry from iron works to silk works, were organized in the South, making a total during the last five years of over 17,000 new enterprises.

Cancerous Eczema.
For many years I have been sorely afflicted with Eczema on my face. The eruption was in large spots, and Cancerous nature. I had treatment from a number of experienced physicians, with little or no benefit, and only of a temporary nature. After reading the advertisement of a certain medicine, I procured a bottle of it, and it cured me. I feel like a new man, my painful sores and apprehensions are gone, and I am now a healthy man of age 1 am once more restored to health, and it is due entirely to S. S. S. My Post Office is Orion, Pike County, Ala.

HIRSH TILGERT.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed.

General News.
A colored man in Frederick county, Md., was bitten by an infuriated hog and afterwards died of lockjaw. The wound itself was slight.

A man in Jackson county, Oregon, has been plowing this fall with a steam engine, and has found that it works quite successfully.

Rev. T. K. Beecher on Sunday at Elmira, New York, preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Langens, a sixty-year-old woman, who died of cancer of the breast. Mr. Clemens nor his wife attended, but listened to the services by long distance telephone at Hartford, Connecticut, 450 miles away.

The State Reformatory.

THE INSTITUTION OPENED—LYNCHBURG SENDS THE FIRST BOY.
Richmond State.
By an act of the last legislature the Prison Association of Virginia was incorporated. The incorporators were William R. Williams, George L. Christian, J. Taylor Elward, Richard P. Belme, Overton Howell, Joseph Bryan, Thomas S. Atkins, Adolphus Blair, D. C. Richardson, Norman J. Brown, Arthur Anderson, Daniel S. Morrison and Robert Styles.

THE OBJECTS.
The objects of the Association are the improvement of the government, discipline and general management of prisoners within this State, whether under the control of this city or county authorities; the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and the encouragement and aid of discharged convicts who exhibit any desire to reform and become good citizens.

A TEMPORARY REFORMATORY.
The Society has established a reformatory in temporary quarters on the old Drunkard mill property, in Henrico county, about four miles from the city, which is under the management of Mr. W. C. Sampson, who for many years was superintendent of a similar institution in one of the western States. At this reformatory is a dormitory with accommodations for about thirty prisoners. Besides this dormitory there is a school room, dining room, kitchen and superintendent's quarters.

ONE INMATE.
The institution was opened on the 1st of November, and on the 14th the first inmate was received, a boy who was convicted in one of the courts of Lynchburg of an offense and was sent to the institution by the Judge.

Mr. Robert Styles, the president of the reformatory, said today that he was engaged in writing a circular letter which he proposed sending to every Judge in the Commonwealth, calling on them to send to the reformatory any and all prisoners who are sent to the State penitentiary, and requesting them to send youths convicted of crime to this institution.

THE DAILY ROUTINE.
Superintendent Sampson was asked today by a State reporter what was the daily routine at the reformatory. He said that the routine was as follows: The inmates were to be up at 6 o'clock, and in the afternoon, from 1 to 4 p. m., study hours.

The Society has purchased one hundred acres of land on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, near the station, formerly known as Hungry station, and this will be the permanent location of the reformatory, and the officers of the Society hope to be able in the near future to erect a building that will be a credit to the State.

Senatorial.
Senator J. Donald Cameron has been re-elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—General Bragg sent an official notification to the Secretary of War yesterday that he was out of the race for the United States senatorship. There is no doubt now that Colonel Vilis will get in. The senatorial caucus will be held early next week.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 13.—The Senate of the United States today voted to succeed to the United States Senator Leland Stanford. The vote in the Assembly resulted: Stanford, Republican, 59; Stephen White, of Los Angeles, Democrat, 18. The Senate will vote on Tuesday, Jan. 27, White 12. The legislature will declare the election of Stanford in joint session tomorrow.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—A resolution passed the North Carolina Senate today unanimously instructing the United States Senator to vote for the re-election of the United States Senator Vance, who was re-elected by a large majority of the voters for Governor at the election in November. Thayer, the retiring Governor, is a Republican. The Alliance men control the House.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13.—Balloting for a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Henry W. Blair will begin in each branch of the Legislature on Tuesday. The active Republican candidates include Senator Blair, Ex-Congressman J. H. Gallagher, of Concord, and Ex-Gov. and Senator P. O. Cheney, of Manchester. Observers unimpressed by partisan preference say that of the three Governor Cheney stands the best chance of receiving the nomination. There will be no doubt and the Republican caucus nominee will be elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Mitchell received a dispatch today from Hon. F. A. Moore, State Senator and chairman of the Republican legislative caucus, announcing that in a caucus this evening, at which every Republican member of the legislature was present, he was re-nominated by acclamation as his own successor in the United States Senate for the term of six years commencing on the fourth of March next.

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Rev. Sam P. Jones.

TALKS ON THE DOUGLASSVILLE DISCUSSION.
Atlanta Journal.
Rev. Sam Jones was in Atlanta last night on his way to Tampa, Fla., where he will conduct a meeting of ten days length. He will then come back to Atlanta for a short stay and then go to Pensacola and Jacksonville. His time during January and February will be spent at the three points named.

A Journal man, who met the evangelist in the city last night, asked him what he thought of the discussion now going on at Douglassville between Dr. Carswell and Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Jones had very decided views on the subject.

"First, I think it is all wrong. This country is pretty much divided up between Methodists and Baptists. The Baptists are content to go the water route and the Methodists have concluded to go it afoot across the country. But as old Brother Watson, a famous Protestant preacher of the Methodist Church, would say, 'when the Baptists all get aboard the old ship of Zion we want them to meet us at the harbor.'"

Mr. Jones was asked if he knew the men who are conducting the discussion at Douglassville.

"I have met Rev. Mr. Carswell," was the reply. "He is a sprightly, well-informed man, and like a great many ministers in the country, he is content to do a job. I do not know Mr. Armstrong personally, but I consider him quite the equal of Mr. Carswell in polemics."

The great evangelist, who preaches the doctrine of "uniting the brethren," named a moment as if in deep thought, and then added:

"If God calls every man who is in the pulpit, I am sure he calls some just to keep them out of devilment. These men, however, seem to keep these belligerent brethren out of it. They are either seeking notoriety by this discussion, or else they have found that in the legitimate line of their work they would not be accomplishing anything. To prevent stagnation, which is worse than what they are now doing, they have decided to do away with a dull time at any cost."

Another pause, and the Evangelist said:

"I would as soon enjoy the honor conferred on Paddy, who was taken out of his trail and sent along just to prevent fraud and in federal elections and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof. The principal point of difference between this bill and the one passed by the last session of the bill, which is as follows: 'When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that (in any locality) the provisions of the law cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty and he is hereby empowered to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement and for the protection of the officers whose duties are herein provided for.'

Mr. Jones continued:

"Think of it! A Methodist preacher, mistaking perspiration for inspiration, and rigging the changes on infant baptism, and a Baptist preacher crying 'baptism' when the babies are good enough in themselves, and it really does not matter how much water or how little here, but God save us from that country where a fellow can't get a drop to cool his parched tongue!"

"I can never fight the Baptists; I got my wife out of their pond. I love them in Palestine, Texas, and I asked the Methodist minister to let me baptize him. He replied, 'I, \$1,000. I asked the Baptist preacher how much they paid him, and he replied, '\$1,000. I said, that is all right, you can ship one-third cheaper by water than you can by land.'"

"As to these brethren at Douglassville," said Mr. Jones rising and starting for the train, "they will engender strife that will live long after they are dead, perhaps, and no good can come of the discussion. I would as soon stand by and hurrah at a dog fight as to be caught in the amen corner of a church arguing on a discussion like this!"

State News.
While wrestling with a friend W. A. Pitt, of Norfolk, was thrown and both fell, and Pitt was killed. One leg will have to be amputated, if not both.

Monday night while Mr. Henry Jeter, who resides in the upper end of Lumberton, was on his way home, a highwayman approached him and demanded his money or his life. Mr. Jeter shot at the robber and he was killed.

Information received at Petersburg is to the effect that two more negroes, charged with being accessories to the murder of Dr. H. E. Rigan, in Mecklenburg county, have been summarily dealt with by White Caps. Philip Mobry, principal of the murder, was lynched a few weeks ago.

A few days ago the Williamson Veneer Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., bought a chestnut tree, the passage of W. D. Pleasant Company, of Wise county, Va., for the fabulous sum of \$3,500. This tree grew on Black Mountain near Big Stone Gap. Mr. Pleasant paid \$400 for the tree and stump, and it cost him \$300 to get it out to the wagon-road. It is said to be the finest figured walnut that has ever been found in Southwest Virginia.

Communicated.

Economy Catechisms.
Teacher—Johnny, what is a jail?
Johnny—A jail is a place where—
Teacher—Well, sir?
Johnny—A jail is a place where—where the county sends its surplus in trying to make a new house out of an old one.
Teacher—Give me an example—cite a case.
Johnny—Let me see; the Woodstock jail is one—
Teacher—Prove it.
Johnny—Pa said they could have built a new jail for a few thousand dollars more than it will cost to repair the old jail, and it—
Teacher—Give another example.
Johnny—A jail is a place where they build the county prison on one of the main streets of the town.
Teacher—Give example.
Johnny—Woodstock.
Teacher—Is this the case in all towns where they have jails?
Johnny—Oh no, just in towns where the people allow it, and do not tear the privies down, and in counties where the people are too economical to have a decent house for the jailer's family and a comfortable place to keep unconvicted prisoners until trial day.
Teacher—Who are to blame for these mistakes?
Johnny—Pa says the super—oh, I don't know his name.
Teacher—I suppose you refer to the county board of Supervisors.
Johnny—Yep.
Teacher—Will public opinion permit this nuisance much longer?
Johnny—You are too hard for me now. Teacher, but I heard a man say that he had been there all his life and I reckon if Mr. Opinion is like him it will never be changed.
Teacher—Who do you mean by Mr. Opinion, Johnny?
Johnny—Why, Mr. Public Opinion, you called him.
Teacher—Don't you know what public opinion is, Johnny?
Johnny—No sir, I never saw him about here.
Teacher—Public opinion is—Well, Johnny, see if you cannot find out what it means for next lesson.
X.

Another Elections Bill.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Quay today introduced a bill entitled "An act to prevent fraud and in federal elections and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof." The principal point of difference between this bill and the one passed by the last session of the bill, which is as follows: "When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that (in any locality) the provisions of the law cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty and he is hereby empowered to suspend there the writ of habeas corpus and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement and for the protection of the officers whose duties are herein provided for."

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While wrestling with a friend W. A. Pitt, of Norfolk, was thrown and both fell, and Pitt was killed. One leg will have to be amputated, if not both.

Monday night while Mr. Henry Jeter, who resides in the upper end of Lumberton, was on his way home, a highwayman approached him and demanded his money or his life. Mr. Jeter shot at the robber and he was killed.

Information received at Petersburg is to the effect that two more negroes, charged with being accessories to the murder of Dr. H. E. Rigan, in Mecklenburg county, have been summarily dealt with by White Caps. Philip Mobry, principal of the murder, was lynched a few weeks ago.

A few days ago the Williamson Veneer Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., bought a chestnut tree, the passage of W. D. Pleasant Company, of Wise county, Va., for the fabulous sum of \$3,500. This tree grew on Black Mountain near Big Stone Gap. Mr. Pleasant paid \$400 for the tree and stump, and it cost him \$300 to get it out to the wagon-road. It is said to be the finest figured walnut that has ever been found in Southwest Virginia.

The live electric wire got in its deadly work in Lynchburg last Sunday, instantly killing Jerry Sullivan, the thirteen-year-old son of City Councilman J. D. Sullivan. About 5 o'clock, in company with a number of other boys, he was playing near the firemen's fountain, on Richmond street, and he was struck by a wire attached to a pole. This crossed and touched one of the wires carrying the fatal current, and the little fellow's life ended as he fell. The dread accident was witnessed by a number of people, who were horrified at the sight. A companion who endeavored to release Sullivan from the wire was knocked down, but escape injury.

Probably a fatal accident occurred near the paper mill at Buena Vista, Saturday afternoon.

A young lady, Maggie Smith, was walking along the Richmond and Allegheny track, near that place, when the passenger train en route to Lexington, came flashing along the track. The engineer, Mr. Paxton, saw her and blew his whistle, but she apparently paid no attention to it. The whistle was again sounded, and the engine reversed, but too late. The pilot of the locomotive struck Miss Smith, breaking her arm, her shoulder blade and several ribs, and badly crushing and bruising her about the head and body. At last accounts she was in a critical condition, little hope being entertained of her recovery.

Virginia's Public Debt.
The report of the Second Auditor on the public debt of the Commonwealth for the year ending September 30, 1890, has been issued. It shows: Bonds and certificates outstanding Oct. 1, 1890, \$32,315,612.93. By whom held—Sinking fund, Riddleberger's, \$2,357,576.60; literary fund, \$1,720,827.28; Virginia colleges, old unfunded bonds, including those of 1860-7, consols, peels, and 10-40's, \$2,490,255.85; Board of Public Works, \$117,364.00; United States Government old unfunded bonds, \$651,800; insurance companies deposits, consols, \$20,000; 10-40's, \$46,900; Riddleberger's, \$2,357,576.60; consols, \$1,720,827.28; peels, \$1,720,827.28; 10-40's, \$2,490,255.85; making the aggregate face value of these bonds \$32,315,612.93. Receipts and disbursements on account of the payments of interest on the public debt were as follows: Amount of receipts from all sources, \$442,934.14; amount of disbursements, \$442